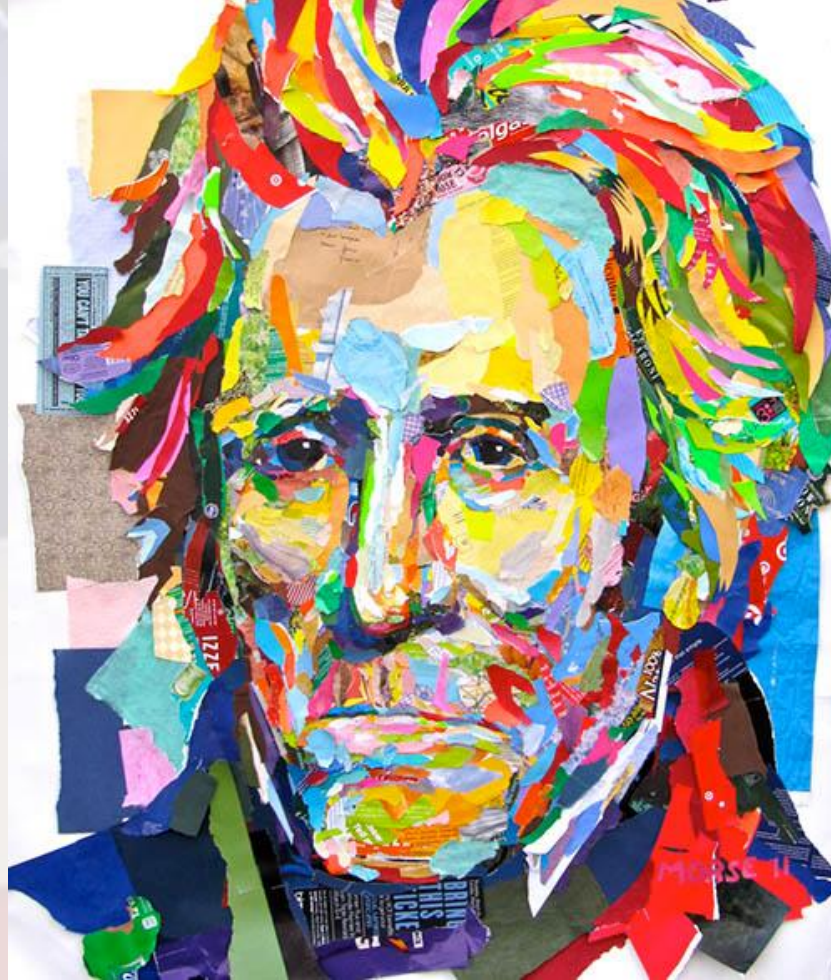
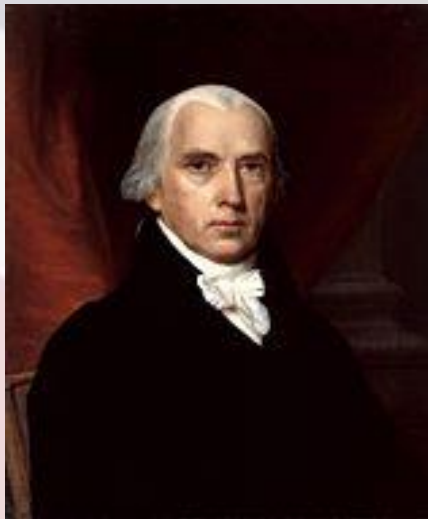


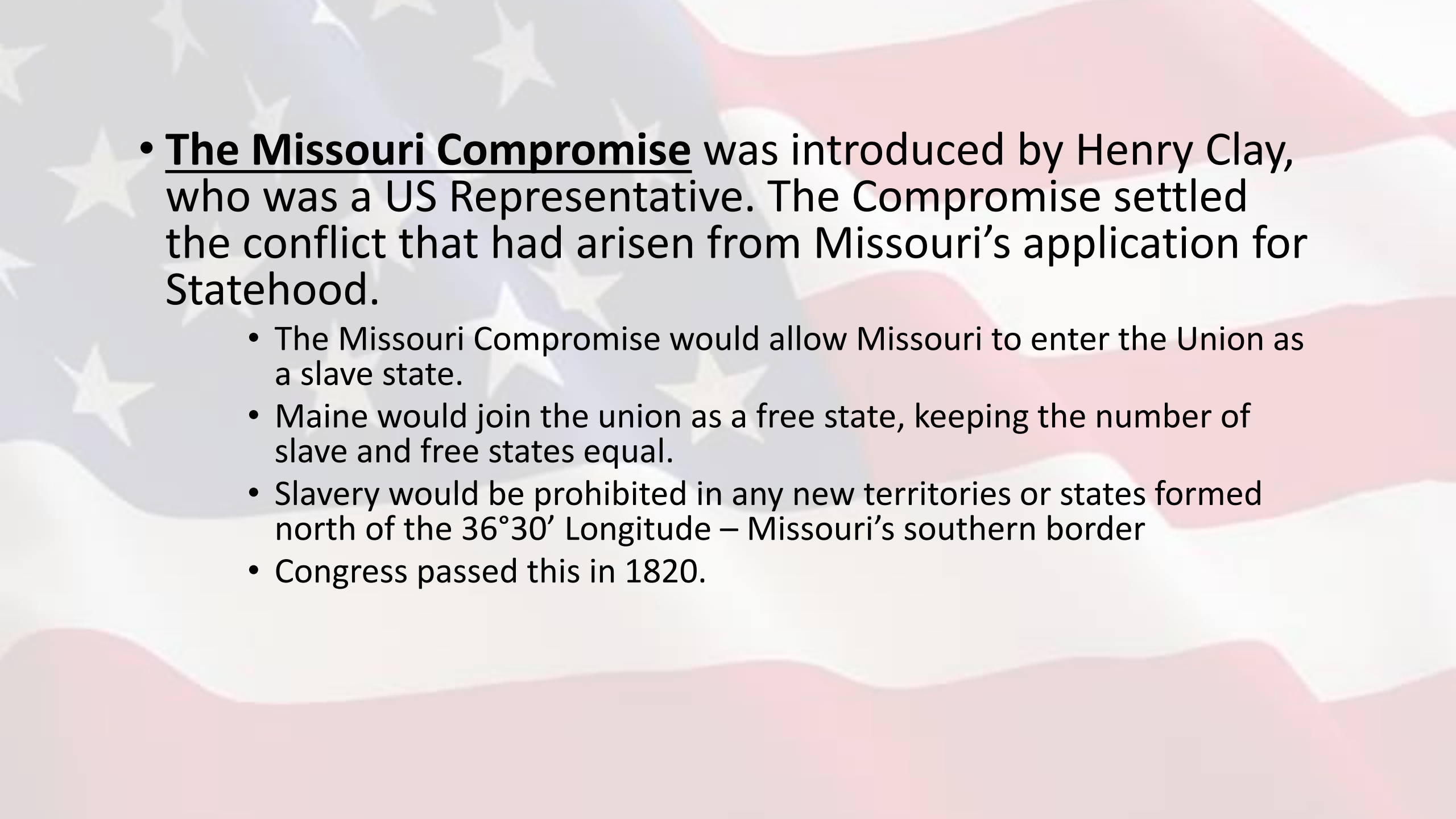
The Age of Jackson



Following Jefferson

- There would be three presidents before Andrew Jackson.
 - Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams.
- Not much would take place during these three Presidencies.
 - The main event that would take place would be the **Missouri Compromise**, under James Monroe.



- 
- The background of the slide is a stylized American flag with a light blue field containing white stars and red and white wavy stripes.
- **The Missouri Compromise** was introduced by Henry Clay, who was a US Representative. The Compromise settled the conflict that had arisen from Missouri's application for Statehood.
 - The Missouri Compromise would allow Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state.
 - Maine would join the union as a free state, keeping the number of slave and free states equal.
 - Slavery would be prohibited in any new territories or states formed north of the 36°30' Longitude – Missouri's southern border
 - Congress passed this in 1820.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820



A New President

- A new president would take over in 1829. His name was Andrew Jackson.
 - Jackson was born in 1767 and died in 1845
 - He was born on the border of North Carolina and South Carolina.
 - He had no formal education – he taught himself and became a very successful lawyer. He became Tennessee's first representative to Congress and also served in the senate.
 - He became a hero of the War of 1812, and he became hated by Native Americans for his treatment of them during his presidency. During his time in office, many would love him and many would hate him.



Expansion of Democracy

- America in the early 1800s was changing fast.
- In the North, factories were taking over and were being run by hired staff.
- In the South, old family farms were giving way to large cotton plantations owned by wealthy white people and worked by enslaved African American.
- Many Americans felt as though they did not have a voice in their government, as though the country was being run by the rich, while everyone else stood by.
- Many Americans hoped for change, so they rallied behind a man who promised he would change the country – Andrew Jackson, the hero of the War of 1812.

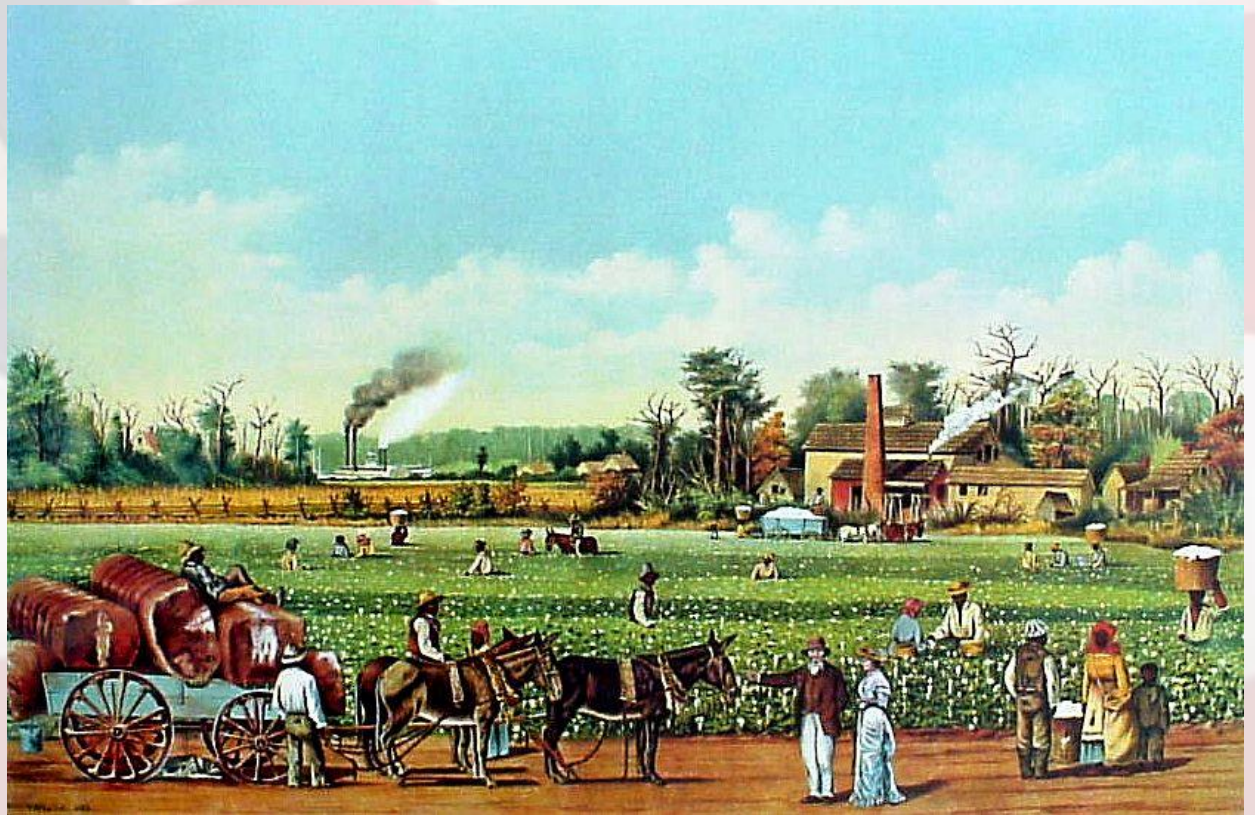


A northern textile factory, which would take cotton from the south and reproduce it into fabrics and clothing to be distributed across the country.



A southern cotton plantation. African American slaves would harvest the cotton and bag it, which the plantation owners would sell to northern textile factories at a high profit.

Why would the plantation owners make such a high profit off of the cotton they sold?



- During the time of Jackson's popularity, many democratic reforms were made. Some voting laws changed, ensuring that all white men could vote, whether they owned land or not. Free blacks still could not vote.
- Another change came in the form of **Nominating Conventions**, which were conventions in which party members choose the party's candidates, instead of party leaders being the one's who were chosen.
- This allowed many Americans more **democracy**, or the ability to participate in their government.



Artist: George Caleb Bingham

Piece: The County Election

Medium: oil on canvas

Year: 1851–1852.

What stand out to you in this image?

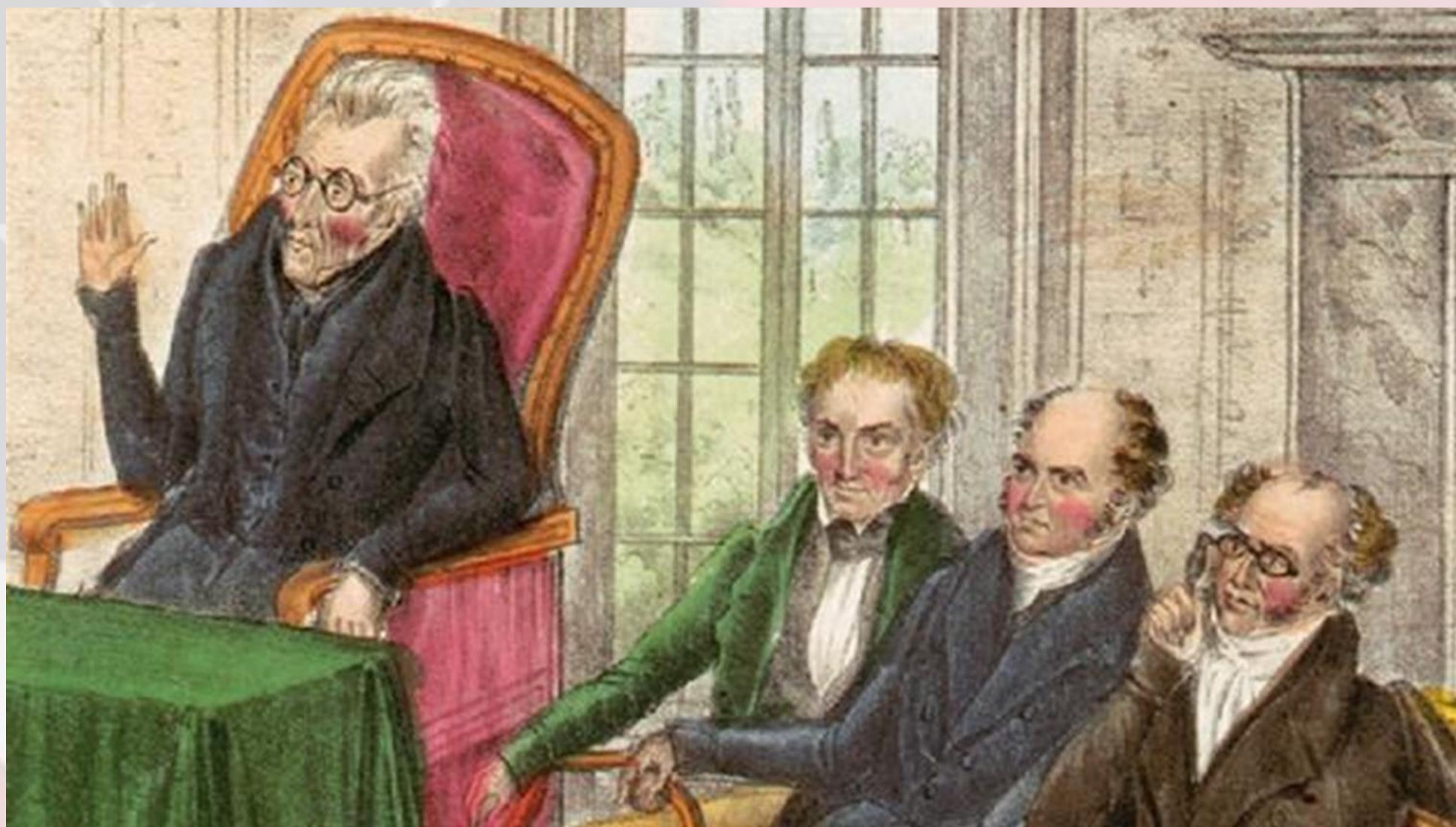
What do you notice about the peoples' roles in the process of voting?

Election of 1828

- Determined that Jackson would win the election, his supporters created the **Democratic Party** to support Jackson's candidacy.
- Jackson would choose John C. Calhoun as his Vice Presidential running mate.
- The 1828 campaign focused heavily on the candidates' personalities. Jackson was painted as a war hero who had been born poor and rose to success through his own hard work.
- Jackson's opponent was John Quincy Adams, who was a Harvard graduate who's father had been the second US President.
 - **Jackson would win the 1828 election, in a winning record of popular votes.**

Jackson's Inauguration

- Jackson's supporters viewed his victory as a win for the common people.
- Following Jackson's inaugural speech, his supporters followed him to the White House where they began to celebrate and party on the lawn of the White House.
- As President, Jackson would give government jobs to some of his supporters in a system called **The Spoils System**. This phrase comes from the saying "to the victor goes the spoils (valued goods)."
- This group of Jackson's supporters that he awarded jobs to was called his **Kitchen Cabinet**, because they often met in the White House Kitchen.



- Primary Source:
- This letter comes from a woman named Margaret Bayard Smith, who was surprised by the chaos surrounding the Jackson Inauguration:
“What a scene did we witness! ... a rabble, a mob, of boys, ... women, children, scrambling, fighting, romping ... Cut glass and china to the amount of several thousand dollars had been broken ... but it was the people’s day, and the people’s President, and the people would rule.”

How does Margaret Bayard Smith view the people who supported Jackson?
What does she mean by the comment “the people would rule.” ?



Robert Cruikshank, fecit

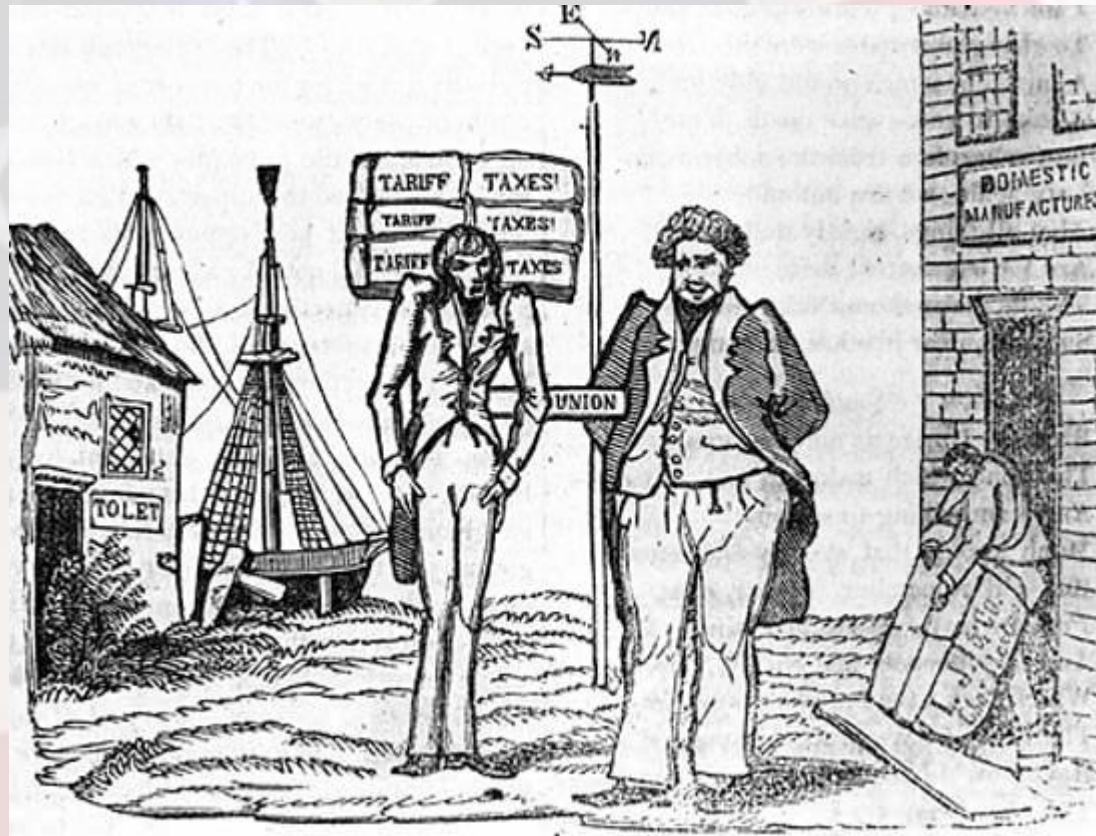
The background of the image is a stylized, wavy American flag. The stars are a light yellowish-gold, and the stripes are a soft, muted red and white. The flag is centered and takes up most of the frame.

Jackson's Administration

Three Regions Emerge

- There were three main US Regions in the early 1800s.
 - The North: Economy based on manufacturing, support for Tariffs (US goods could be sold for lower prices than British goods). Started to avoid slave labor.
 - The South: Economy based on agriculture, opposed Tariffs, which increased the cost of imported goods. Relied heavily on slave labor.
 - The West: Emerging economy, support for internal improvements and the sale of public lands. Did not have a strong opinion on slave labor.

- **Tariffs: increased the cost of imported goods.**
- Before Jackson took office, tariffs had been placed, which the Southerners completely disagreed with. They disagreed so much that they called the tariffs - **Tariff of Abominations**



States' Rights Debate

- When Jackson took office in 1829, he was forced to respond to the growing conflict over Tariffs.
 - The core of the debate centered around the question of an individual state's right to disregard a law that had been passed by the Congress (The Federal Government)
- Jackson's Vice President, John C. Calhoun, drafted the **States' Rights Doctrine**, which said that since the states had formed the national government, state power should be stronger than Federal power.
 - He believed states could **nullify**, or reject, any federal law.

BORN TO COMMAND.

OF VETO MEMORY.



HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

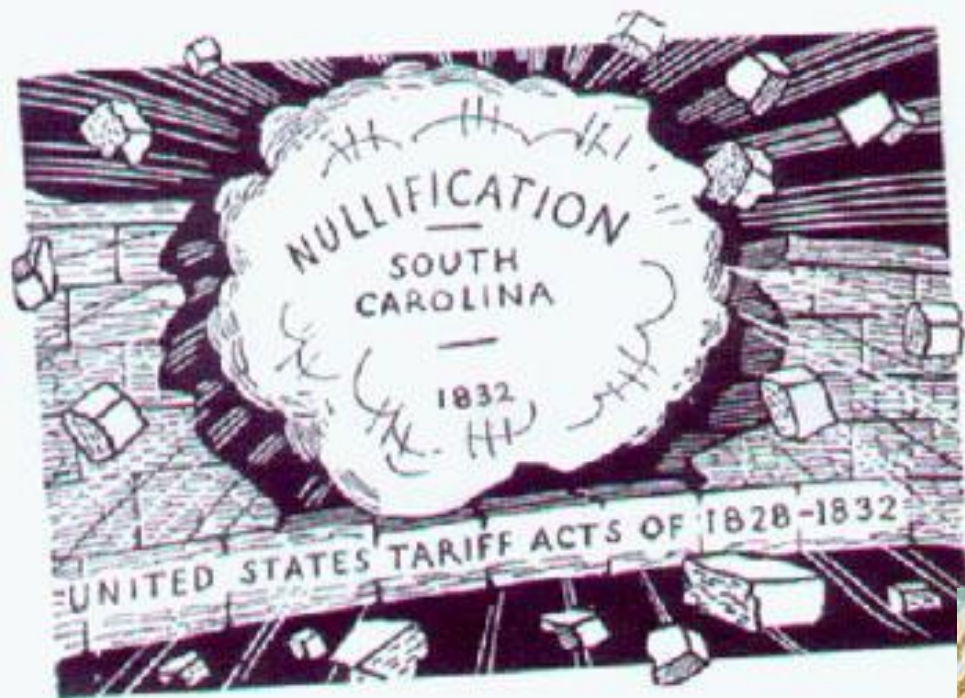
KING ANDREW THE FIRST.

What does this image convey?

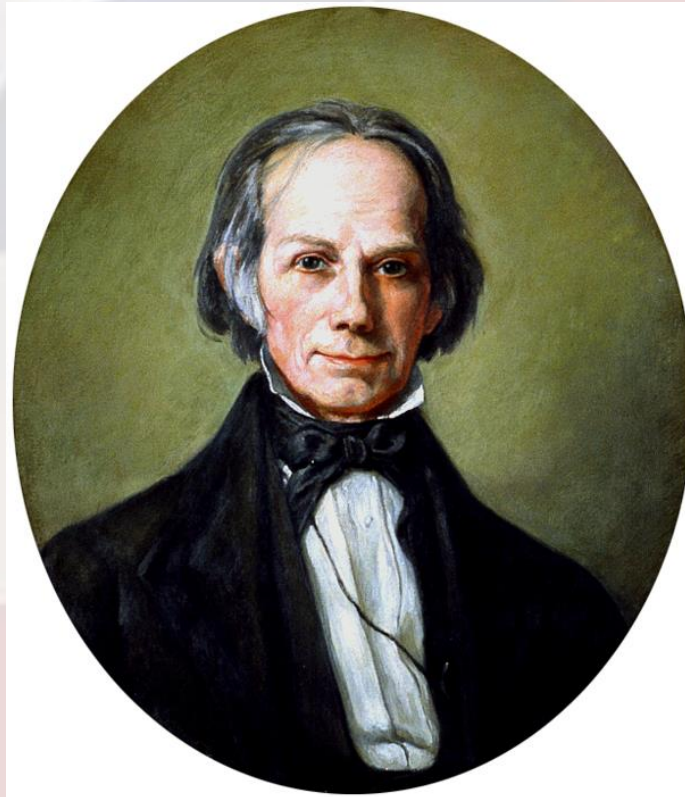
Does the artist of this image agree with Andrew Jackson and his decisions

What stands out to you about this image?

- Many challenged Calhoun on this matter, and the issue became known as the **Nullification Crisis**.
 - Because of the drama, Calhoun would resign from the office of Vice President. But, he would be elected to the Senate, where he would continue to fight for nullification rights.
- Jackson did not support nullification, but he was very concerned about the economy of the south.
 - South Carolina would pass the Nullification Act and begin dismantling the power of the Federal Government.
 - Enraged, Jackson would push back. He told South Carolina if they did not stop, he would pursue military action against them. They stopped.



- Sensing a potentially devastating struggle, Henry Clay would propose a compromise between the states and the federal government.
 - Both South Carolina and Jackson would agree to the compromise, but neither would change it's beliefs about the role that the states should play in the running of the country.
 - This disagreement would culminate in what we know as the Civil War.



Jackson and the Bank

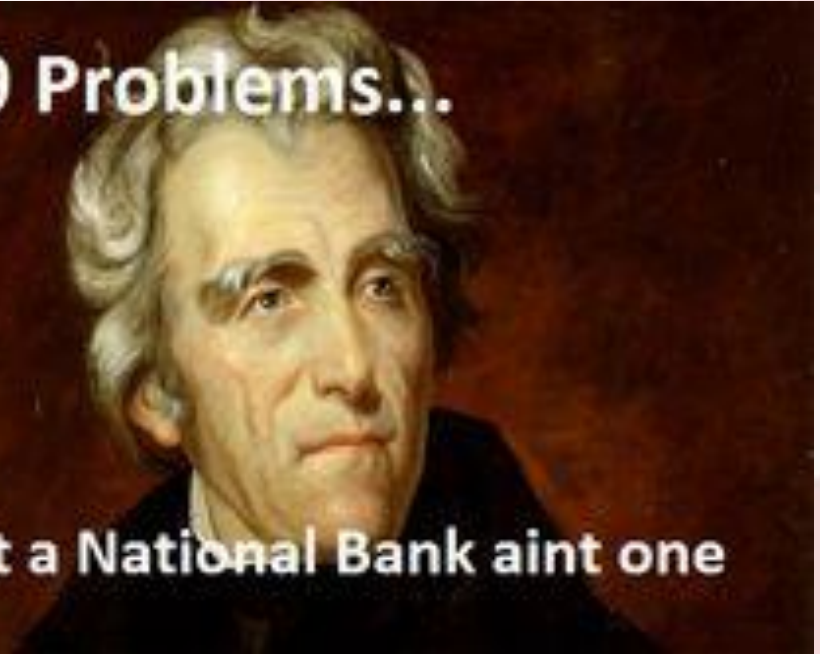
- Even though Jackson supported the Federal Government in the process of nullification, he did not support the Federal Government when it came down to a national bank.
- The Second Bank of the United States had the power to act exclusively as the federal government's financial agent (they controlled the money)
 - Many states opposed the Bank. They felt that the Bank only helped wealthy businessmen.

HATES BANKS



IS ON THE \$20 BILL

99 Problems...

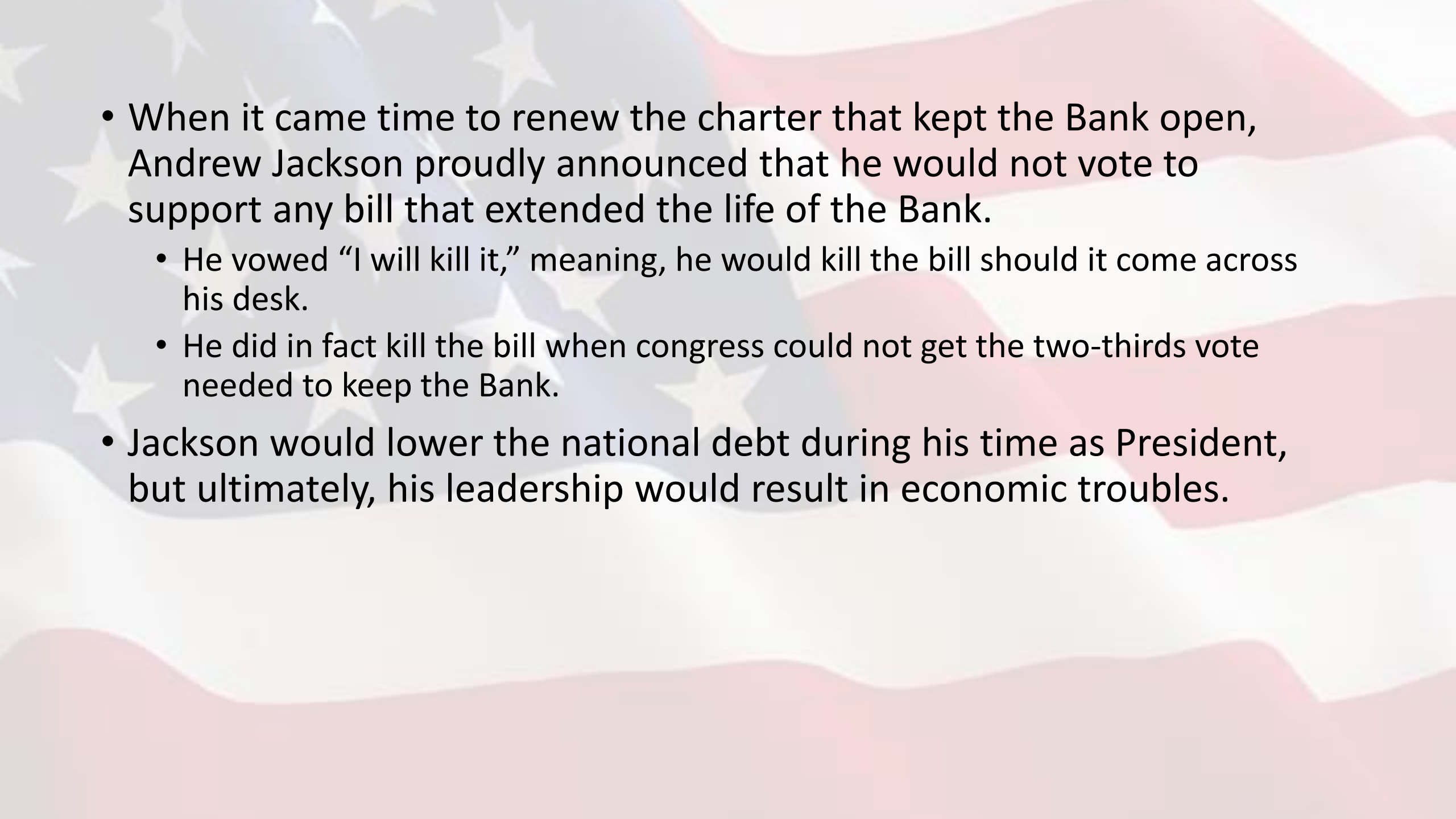


But a National Bank aint one

**HOW ANDREW JACKSON
FELT**



**AFTER KILLING THE SECOND
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**

- 
- The background of the slide is a stylized American flag with a light blue field containing white stars and red and white wavy stripes.
- When it came time to renew the charter that kept the Bank open, Andrew Jackson proudly announced that he would not vote to support any bill that extended the life of the Bank.
 - He vowed “I will kill it,” meaning, he would kill the bill should it come across his desk.
 - He did in fact kill the bill when congress could not get the two-thirds vote needed to keep the Bank.
 - Jackson would lower the national debt during his time as President, but ultimately, his leadership would result in economic troubles.

- Jackson would not run for President again, but he would endorse (support) Martin Van Buren.
- A new political party had gained momentum called the Whig Party, who favored the idea of a weak president and a strong Congress.
- Jackson knew that he did not want anyone belonging to the Whig Party to win, so he strongly supported Van Buren.
 - The Whigs could not decide on who to choose to run, so they chose 4 men. This indecision would lead to Van Buren securing Presidency.

GO WHIG
OR GO HOME

- Shortly after Van Buren took office, the Panic of 1837 hit, which was a severe economic depression.
- The depression was really caused by Jackson's poor economic policies, but Van Buren took the blame for it since it occurred during his Presidency.

